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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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DATE DISTR. 8 April 1952

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. In mid-January 1952 a cotton mill at Yongyu (125-36, 39-18) (YD-2453) employing 160 persons and managed by SIN Ku-man (申具萬) [] was shipping its daily production of twelve kun¹ of whipped cotton to a tailoring plant at Sinuiju, called the Number 101 Factory, and to the spinning plant at Songsok (127-44, 39-24) (CS-8840). The mill was housed in two buildings, formerly used as Catholic and Protestant churches, at the foot of a mountain near Kuch'on-ni (125-35, 39-03) (YD-2425). Equipment at the mill included 35 cotton gins, eight motors, one lathe, and blacksmith tools. The mill was moved to Yongyu in March 1951 from P'yongyang to avoid United Nations air attacks.
2. In mid-January 1952 a plant manufacturing machines at P'okok-ri (平谷里), Kumche-myon (金提面), Taedong-gun (125-44, 39-11) (YD-3640) and employing 45 technicians, was replacing parts in damaged tanks, armored cars, and vehicles. Parts were supplied by the Rear Service Department of the North Korean army and occasionally by the Chinese Communist army in payment for repair work done on Chinese equipment. The three-story building, 70 meters long and 30 meters wide, was equipped with 11 large lathes, three small lathes, and two power hammers. The transformer at Choch'on (125-40, 39-02) (YD-3123) provided power for the plant.
3. In January 1952 the North Korean government was preparing to move those machines of the fertilizer plant at Hamhung which were not damaged by United Nations air attacks to Pon'gung (127-34, 39-52) (CV-7713), where the machines will produce small arms, ammunition, and land mines.

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-2-

4. In mid-January 1952 the clothing depot of the Rear Service Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation at Choch'on-dong (125-39, 39-02) (YD-2923) employed 197 men under Senior Lieutenant KIM Ik-hwan (金益煥) [redacted] and comprised three plants producing a total of 4,200 winter uniforms each month for members of the Ministry of Transportation.² Two storehouses at Choch'on-dong, each ten meters long and five meters wide, were supplied with cotton cloth and khaki from Manchuria via rail transport from Sinuiju to the Sop'o railroad station (125-44, 39-05) (YD-3629) and with cotton collected as tax-in-kind by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Six carts were moving the materials from the Sop'o station to the warehouses. Depot equipment included five power cloth cutters, two electric rollers, and 72 sewing machines. The uniforms were being shipped by horse-drawn cart to the Ministry of Transportation unit at Pukkyo-dong (125-43, 39-03) (YD-3525). Depot officials included the following:
- 25X1 YIM Ki-pong (林基峯), [redacted] director of the production section, with a staff of eight men.
- 25X1 KIM Chong-il (金宗一), [redacted] director of the planning section, with a staff of six men.
- 25X1 CHIN Sang-sun (陳相淳), [redacted] director of the political section, with a staff of four men.
- 25X1 KIM Man-yong (金萬永), [redacted] director of the general affairs section, with a staff of nine men.
- 25X1 KIM Yong-il (金永一), [redacted] manager of plant number 1, employing 35 workers and producing 1,050 uniforms each month.
- 25X1 YI Pok-to (李福道), [redacted] manager of plant number 2, employing 40 workers and producing 1,500 uniforms each month.
- 25X1 CHO Ki-song (趙基成), [redacted] manager of plant number 3, employing 55 workers and producing 1,650 uniforms each month.
- 25X1 KIM Ki-u (金基羽), [redacted] warehouse superintendent, with a staff of five men.
- 25X1 CHANG Man-ku (張萬九), [redacted] mechanical engineer, with two assistants.
- The labor section had a staff of seven men.
5. In November 1951 Factory Number 65 at Tongha-ri (124-27, 40-08) (XE-2443), employing 129 persons and managed by CH'OE Chong-hwa (崔貞化), was producing 2,800 pairs of cloth shoes daily for the North Korean army.³ The plant received coal from Anju and crude rubber from China. Plant equipment included three 14-inch rollers, three 7-inch rollers, and one boiler. The daily production quota for each female mechanic was 45 pairs; each male mechanic, 43 pairs; each laborer, 30 pairs; and each boy and girl, 25 pairs.
- 25X1 1. [redacted] Comment. One kun is equivalent to 1.32 pounds.
- 25X1 2. [redacted] Comment. In June 1951 the clothing factory at Choch'on, managed by YI Ch'ul, employed 120 workers, mostly women, and produced about one hundred uniforms daily. Equipment included 45 machines. The clothing designer was CHANG Man-ku. [redacted]
- 25X1 3. [redacted] Comment. In June 1951 Number 65 Factory inside the Samsin Mine, Kangdong-gun (125-57, 39-12) (YD-5543), was producing PPShs and PPSH cartridges [redacted]

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- 25X1 1. In January 1952 nine Chinese Communist anti-aircraft batteries in the Söhung-gun (126-19, 38-27) (BT-6659) area were directed by the command post at Ch'angyang-dong (126-18, 38-30) (BT-6564). Three of the nine batteries were on two hills. Each of these three batteries consisted of three anti-aircraft guns, one full traverse anti-aircraft gun, and one anti-aircraft machine gun. One battery, three kilometers northeast of the Sinmak railroad station, was on a hill east of Kōmun-ni (126-14, 38-26) (BT-5957) and on a hill west of Hongp'o-dong (126-16, 38-27) (BT-6259). Ammunition for this battery was being supplied by a Chinese Communist transportation unit at approximately BT-6161, using donkeys, from a magazine at the base of a mountain near Hawa-dong (126-17, 38-30) (BT-6364). A second battery was on a hill (approximately BT-625642) west of Hawa-dong and on another hill (approximately BT-624634) southwest of Hawa-dong. The Hawa-dong magazine was also supplying this unit. A third anti-aircraft unit was on a hill (approximately BT-581548) north of Naech'on (126-13, 38-25) (BT-5755) and on another hill (approximately BT-572546) south of Kyongsa-gol (126-13, 38-25) (BT-5755). This unit obtained ammunition from Hwangju-gun (126-01, 38-42) (BT-4187). Fifty men were attached to each of these three batteries.
- 25X1 2. A fourth battery, supplied from Hwangju, had three anti-aircraft guns and one anti-aircraft machine gun on a hill (approximately BT-620688) east of Songma-dong (126-16, 38-32) (BT-6268) and on another hill (approximately BT-621682) east of Tae-dong (126-16, 38-32) (BT-6268). A fifth battery, supplied from Hwangju, had one anti-aircraft machine gun and full traverse anti-aircraft guns on a hill (approximately BT-634731) north of Kuchong-ri (九井里), Kup'o-myön (126-17, 38-34) (BT-6372), and on another hill (approximately BT-633728) west of Kuehong-ri. A sixth battery, on hill 324 (approximately BT-590730), had three anti-aircraft, one full traverse anti-aircraft gun, and one anti-aircraft machine gun. Ammunition was in a shelter at the base of hill 324.

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-2-

3. A seventh battery, with one full traverse anti-aircraft gun and one anti-aircraft machine gun, was on a hill west of Paekhwari (126-20, 38-30) (BT-6764). An eighth battery had three anti-aircraft guns on a hill (approximately 619763) south of Chongmun-ni (126-16, 38-37) (BT-6277) and on another hill (BT-619758) north of Kwang-dong (126-16, 38-36) (BT-6276). A ninth battery was on a hill (approximately BT-717408) north of Yongtu-ri (龍頭里), Sopong-myon (西峰面), P'yongsan-gun (126-23, 38-23) (BT-7151). Fifty men of this ninth battery manned five anti-aircraft guns, one full traverse gun, and one anti-aircraft machine gun on each of the two hills.

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